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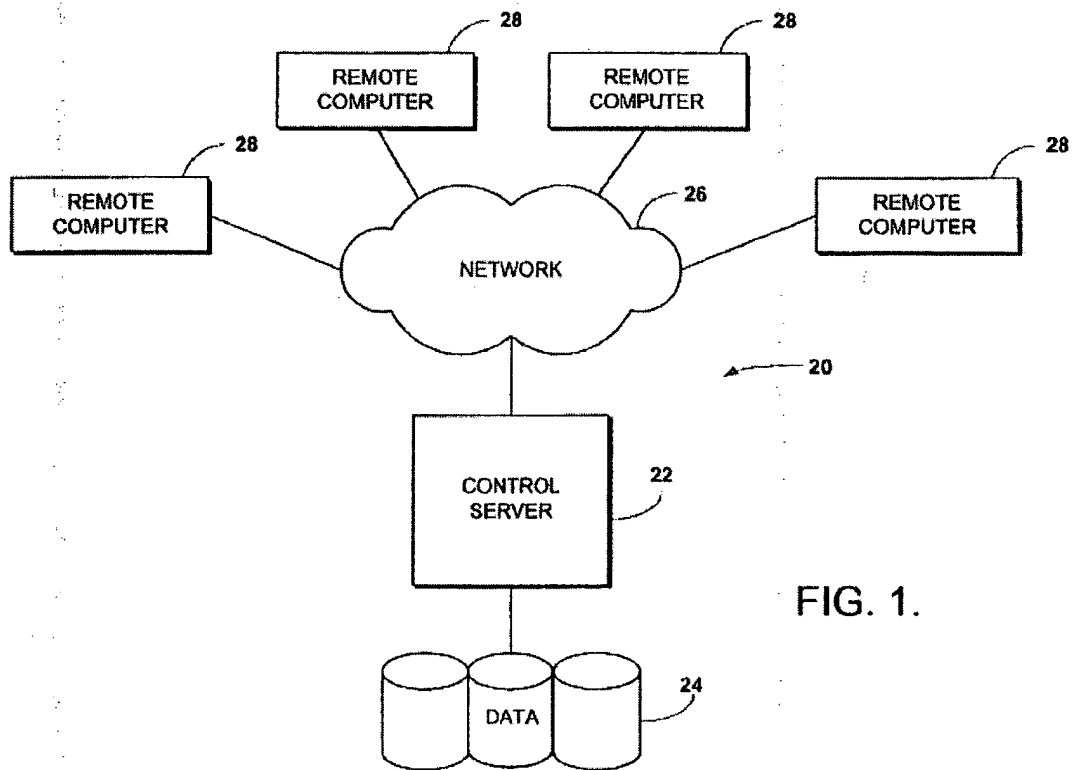


FIG. 1.

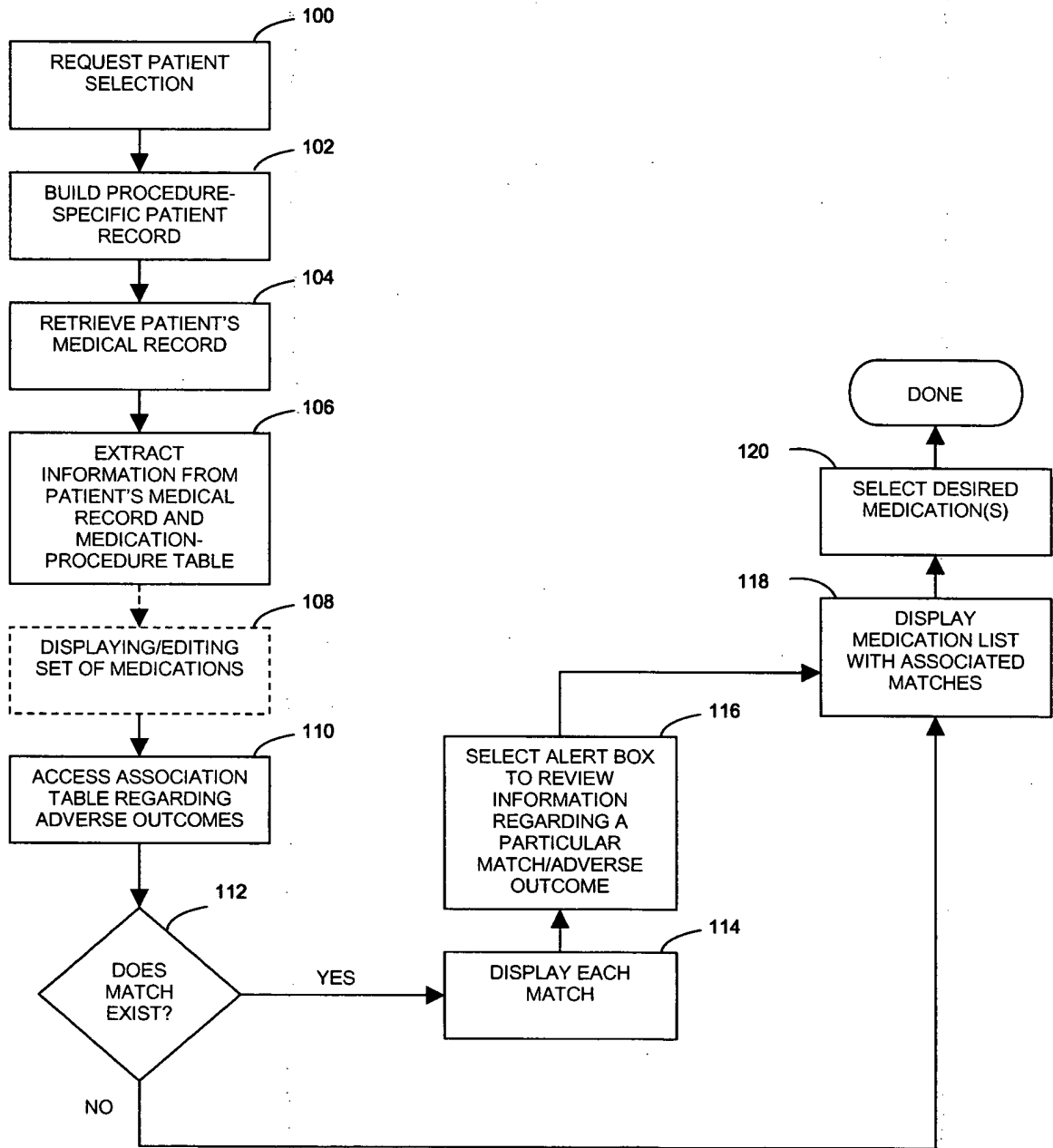


FIG. 2

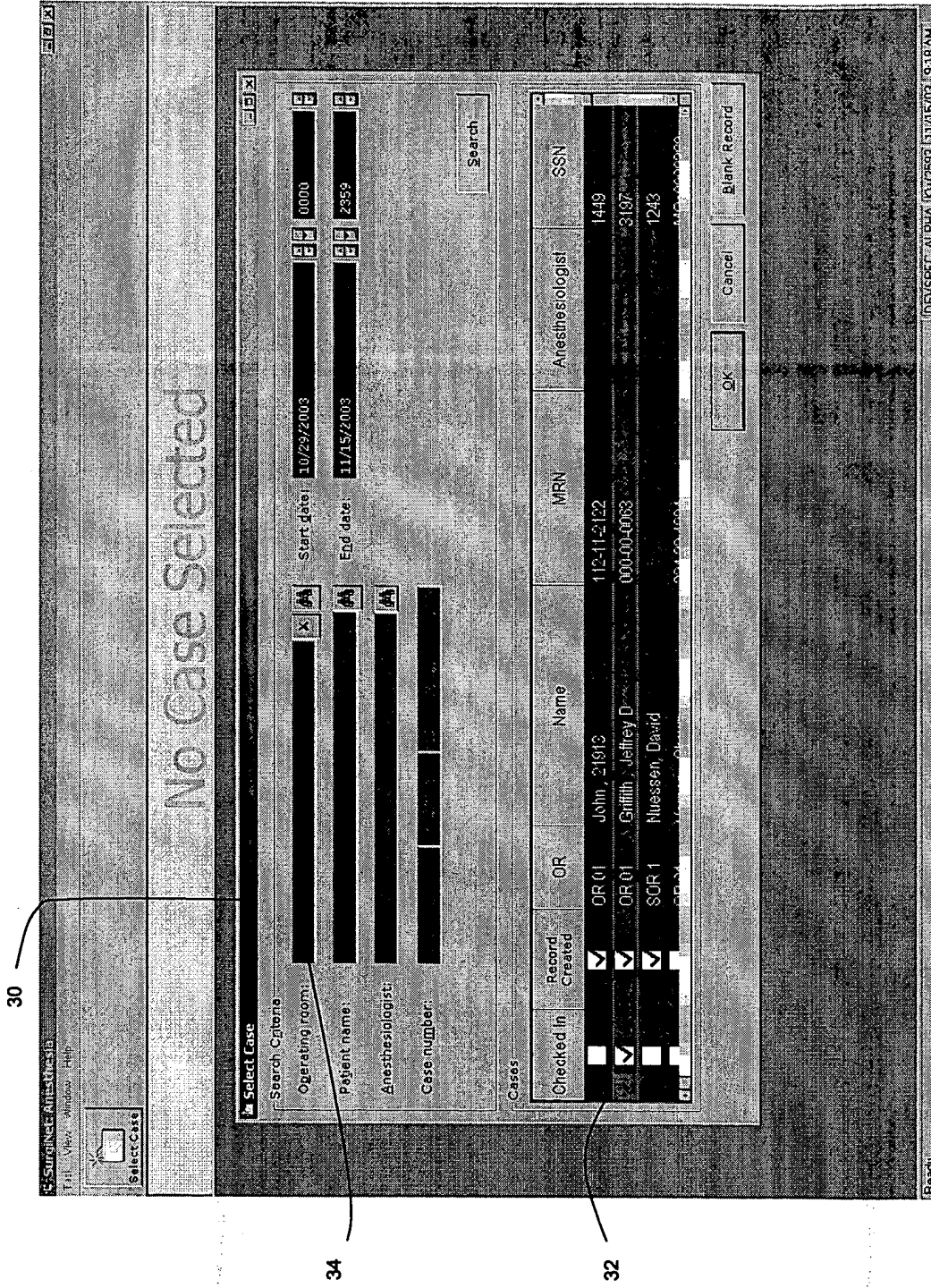


FIG. 3

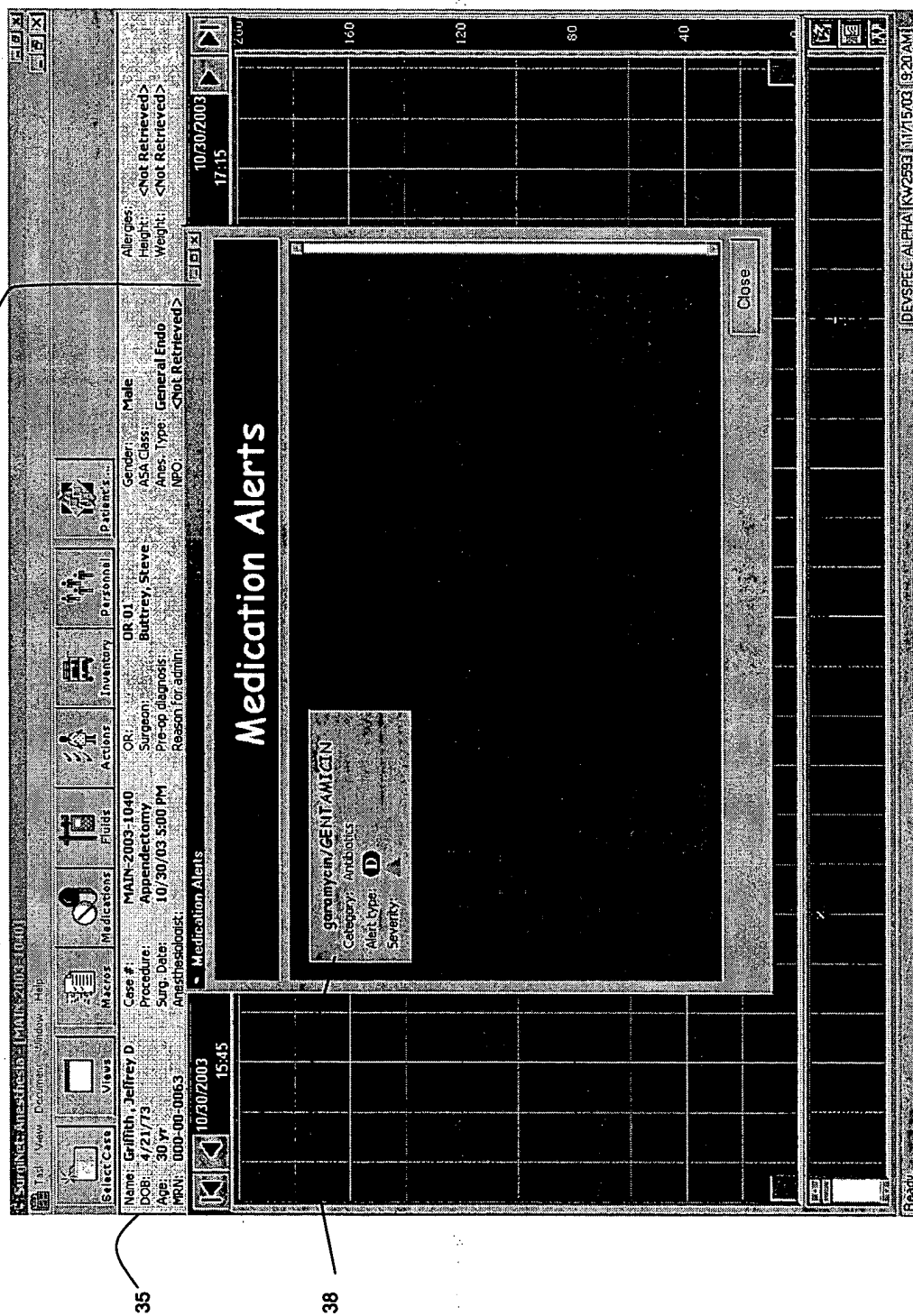


FIG. 4

46

Griffith, Jeffrey D

Decision Support

IDENTIFIED ORDER: ampicillin

Show: All

Status	Type	Severity	Overrid	Name
A	A	●		ampicillin
D	D	▲		Gentamicin
E	E	▲		Food

42

44

Drug Reference Education Usual Reference Search

ampicillin

Pharmacology Warnings Pregnancy Lactation Side Effects

Pharmacology (Top)

Pharmacology: Ampicillin is a semisynthetic penicillin. Like other penicillins, ampicillin inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis. Ampicillin has activity against gram-positive and some gram-negative organisms, including *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Ampicillin is approved by the FDA for use in the treatment of upper and lower respiratory tract infections, complicated and uncomplicated urinary tract infections, osteomyelitis, meningitis, endocarditis, and peritonitis. Ampicillin is also approved for use in some bacterial endocarditis prophylactic regimens as recommended by the American Heart Association. Although not approved by the FDA, ampicillin has been used for prophylaxis against group B streptococcal infections in obstetrical patients.

Warnings (Top)

Intrathecal injection is contraindicated because it may induce potentially fatal encephalopathy. Pseudomembranous colitis has been reported with almost all antibiotics and may potentially be life-threatening. Therefore, it is important to consider this diagnosis in patients who present with diarrhea while receiving ampicillin therapy. Mild cases generally improve with discontinuation of the drug, while severe cases may require supportive therapy and treatment with an antimicrobial agent effective against *Clostridium difficile*. Serious and occasionally fatal hypersensitivity reactions have been reported with antibiotics. The drug should be discontinued immediately at the first appearance of a skin rash or other signs of hypersensitivity. Severe, acute hypersensitivity reactions may

Previous Override Reason: Free Text

Current Override Reason: Apply Total

ampicillin - Gentamicin (interaction)

ampicillin gentamicin: MODERATE ADJUST DOSING INTERVAL: Ampicillin may inactivate aminoglycosides in vivo and in vitro. The mechanism is complexation with the aminoglycoside. Typically, this effect is significant only in patients with renal failure or if the agents are mixed in the same IV container or line. Lower serum aminoglycoside levels may be

☐ Remove identified order

FIG. 5

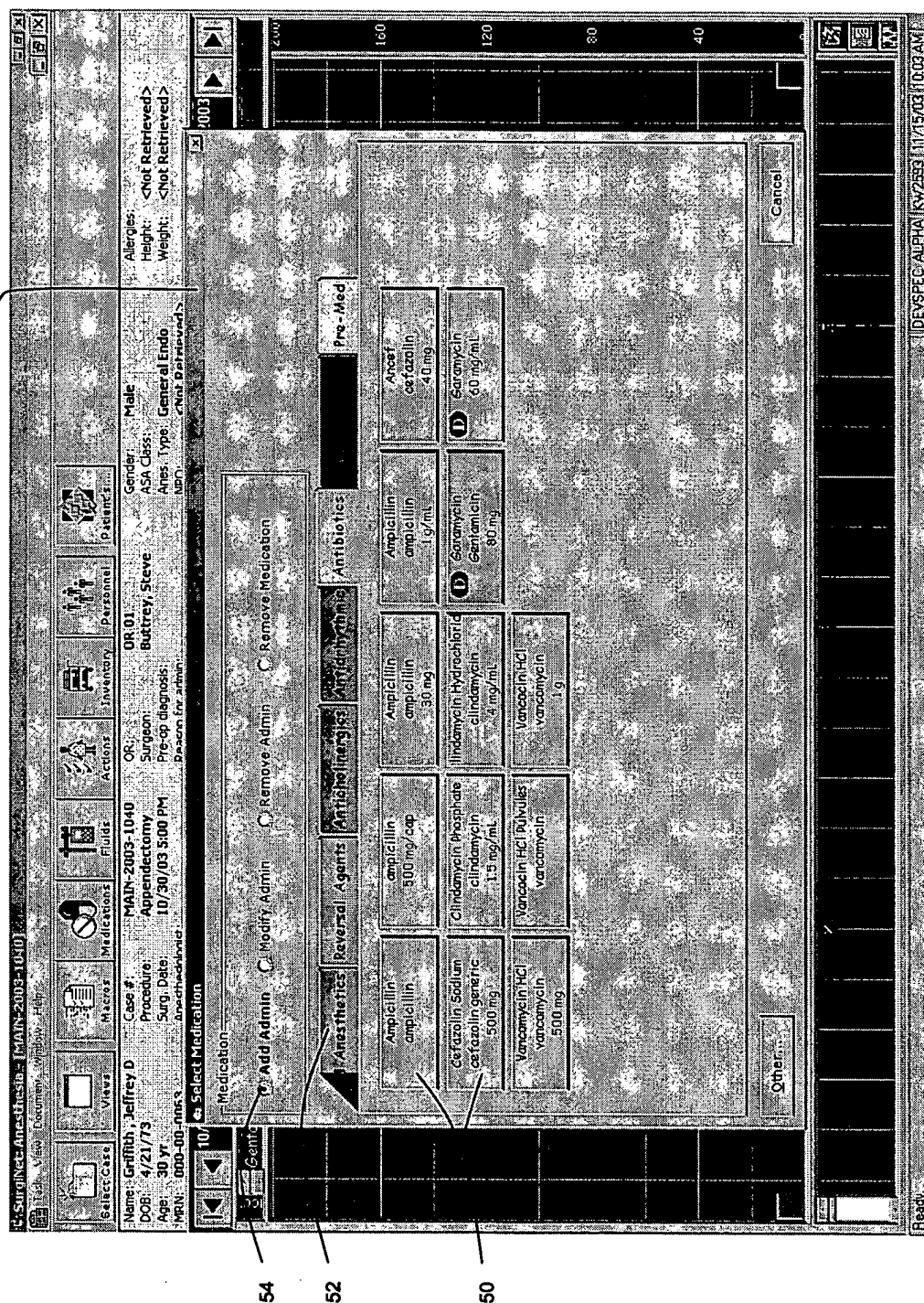


FIG. 6

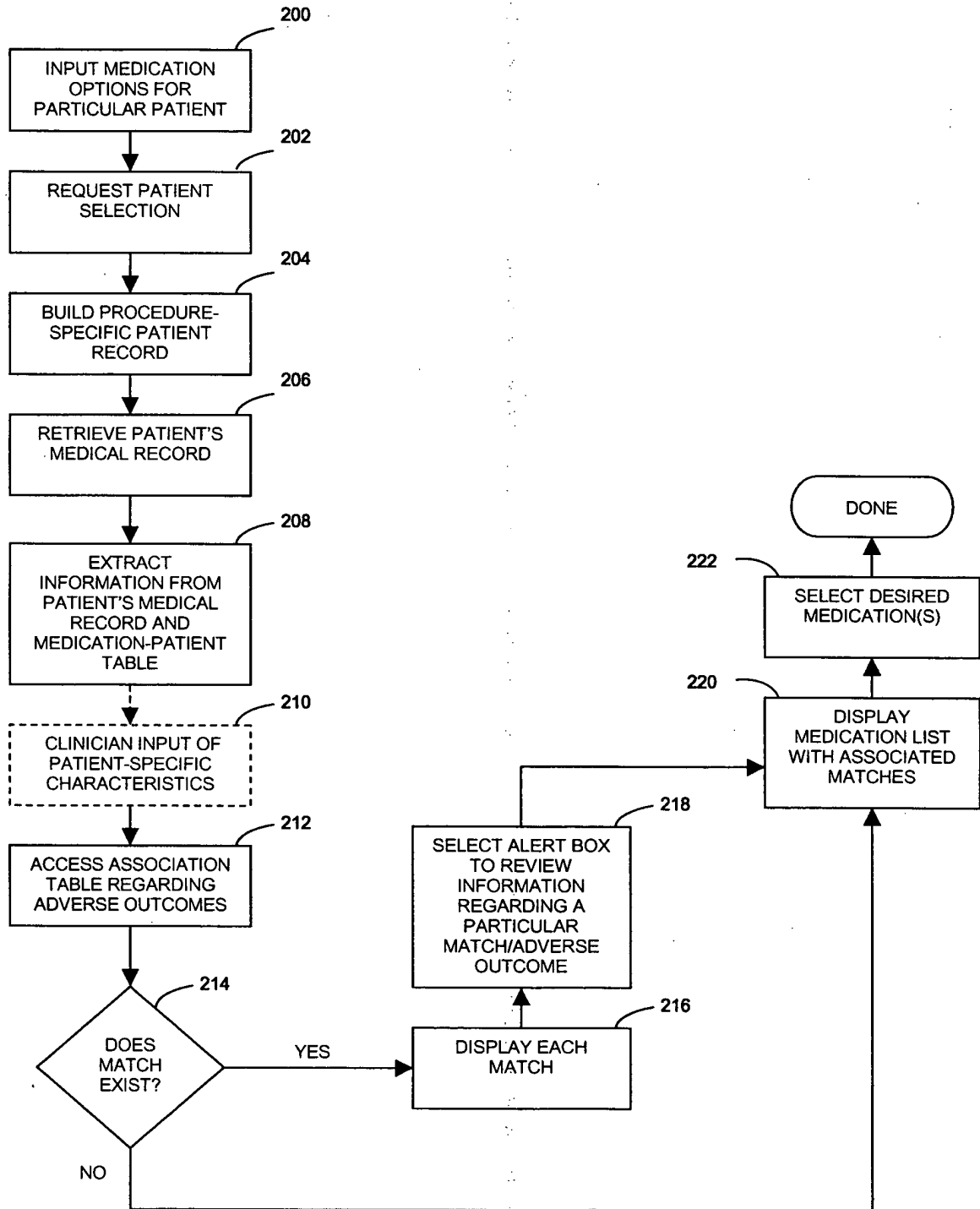


FIG. 7